

any case will begin seriously to talk of peace. The importance of this point cannot be exaggerated, because I am convinced that the falling away of Austria-Hungary means the doom of the Germans. Austria can only be persuaded to make a separate peace by pressure from Hungary, and Hungary is the backbone of the monarchy.

"Nothing in the world would suit the Russians better, when established on the plains, than to begin negotiations with the leaders of the people and detach Hungary from her neighbor. There is no Hungarian living who would care a jot as to the fate of Austria. I firmly believe that peace talk is not many months distant, however strongly Austria may protest against the assumption."

FRENCH IN EGYPT TO BATTLE TURKS

Expeditionary Force Ready to Aid in Attack Against Forts of Dardanelles Straits.

Paris, April 8.—French troops from Africa are ready to assist the allied fleets and British expeditionary forces against Turkey, according to the following official statement, issued by the War Office to-night:

"The expeditionary corps to the Orient, which was placed under command of General A. G. L. d'Amade and concentrated at Bizerta (a fortified sea port of Tunis, Africa), has effected its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under the best of conditions. It had been ready since March 16 to aid the allied fleets and British expeditionary corps.

"In waiting it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospitality of Egypt was accepted. The French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are re-installed at Ramleh, where they are reorganizing and perfecting their organization and cohesion. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

According to a Reuters dispatch from Constantinople, an irade promulgated to-day by the Sultan of Turkey authorizes the Ministry of War to call out all men capable of bearing arms, but who heretofore were not liable for service, including the ages of nineteen and twenty, for the defence of the Turkish coasts and frontiers and the maintenance of order. The ministry also is given power to enroll for military service all immigrants for the duration of mobilization.

WRITERS SEIZED ON DUTCH LINER

Four Taken from Noordam by British Patrol Boat—One Saves Manuscript.

The steamer Noordam, of the Holland-America Line, paid her first visit to this port yesterday since last October, when an exploding mine in the North Sea tore off her rudder and damaged her hull. She has been undergoing repairs ever since. On the vessel when she docked at Hoboken yesterday morning were 17 first class passengers, 120 in the second cabin and 200 in the steerage. On the trip over, while in the English Channel, the Noordam passed so close to Mine 511 that passengers said one might have tossed a hat over it.

Warren L. McIntyre, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a sailor, who came here on the Dutch ship, said he was one of the crew of the Noordam. He was one of the crew of the Noordam, which sailed from Savannah to Bremen with cotton. On March 11 the vessel struck a mine and sank within a few minutes. McIntyre was rescued by a patrol boat. He was the only man saved from a lumber schooner that went down off Cape Sable, and he was also on the Old Dominion liner Monroe that sank about a year ago.

When the Noordam stopped in the Downs at command of a British patrol boat, four journalists, one of them German and the others said to be Austrians, were taken off. The German was Hans E. Behrendt, who was writing for the Berliner Zeitung. He fought in the German army, but was discharged after being wounded. He was bound here to write special articles for the Berliner Zeitung. When he saw the English vessel approaching the Noordam he intrusted what writing he had already done to a friend, who brought it through safely.

GEOGRAPHERS WILL MEET

War Maps, Photos and Diagrams to Be Shown Here.

Geographers from all parts of the country will gather in this city to-day and to-morrow at the second joint meeting of the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers. Their sessions will be held at the society's building, Broadway and 16th Street, and the Park Avenue Hotel will be the official headquarters for association members.

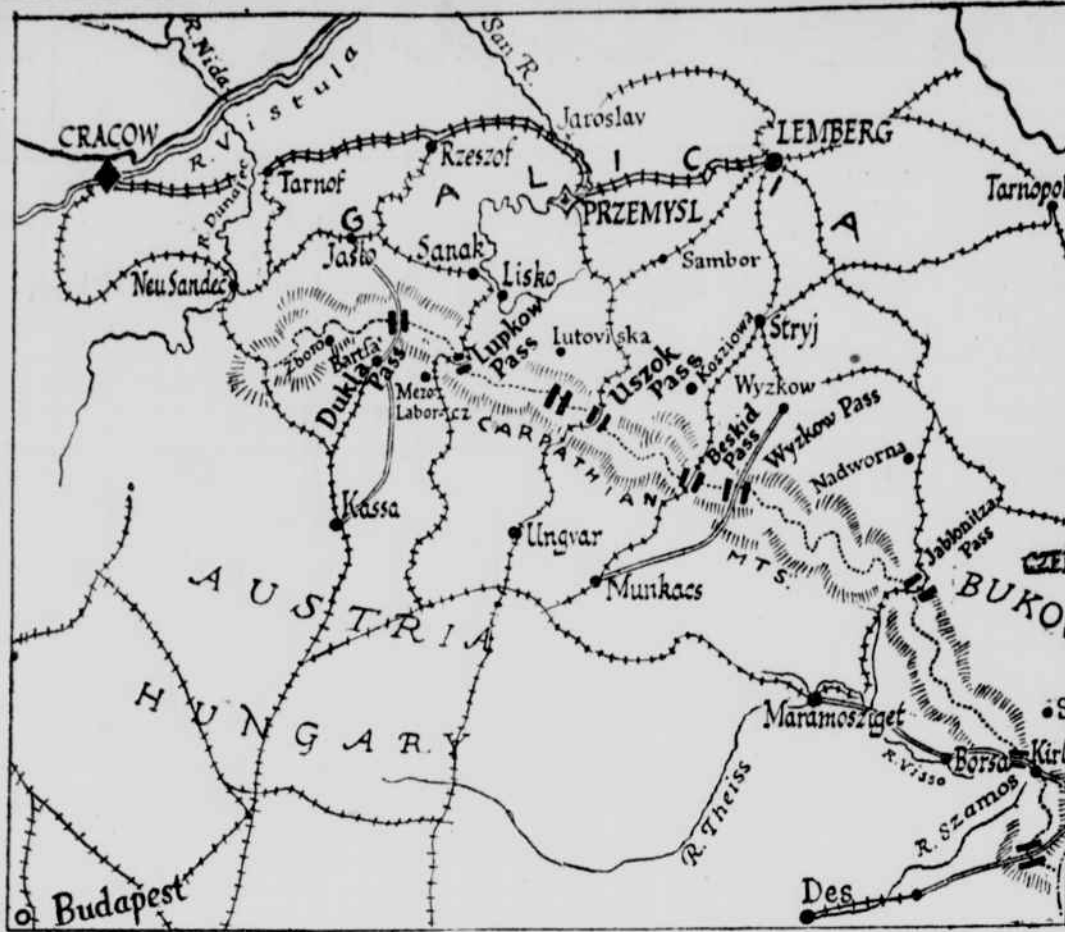
Morning and afternoon sessions will be held to-day, and George Plimpton invited the members of the association and their wives to gather at his home, 61 Park Avenue, in the evening.

A feature of the meeting will be an exhibition of maps, photographs and diagrams of all sections of the present war zone.

In the making of our clothes, hand sewing determines, in large measure, the service qualities of every suit and overcoat. A great deal of the hand workmanship embodied in our garments could be done by machine, but it would be at a sacrifice of those sturdy qualities which distinguish our clothes from those of ordinary manufacture.

Spring Suits \$18 to \$45
Spring Overcoats \$16 to \$40

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door



MAP SHOWING CARPATHIAN PASSES, WHERE AUSTRIAN ARMY HAS BEEN CUT IN TWO.

CEASE FIRING PLEA MIGHT SAVE U. S.

Shortage of Ammunition Would Cripple Army, Captain Hanna Says.

The United States has ammunition enough to last its army, if engaged at one time under modern conditions, no longer than a day and a half. After that the courtesy of the enemy would have to be appealed to to allow us time to replenish our stock.

This was only one of the counts in the indictment charging this country with dangerous unpreparedness made last night at the United League Club by Captain Matthew E. Hanna, who was on the general staff when he resigned from the United States Army, three years ago.

He was one of the speakers presented by the special committee on national defense of the club at its monthly meeting last night. The other speaker was Major General John F. O'Ryan, of the National Guard of New York. He characterized our military preparations as being of the crazy quilt variety, attractive in spots, but here and there lamentably frail. He made a plea for strengthening the national guard.

In telling of his experience in the counsels of the General Staff, Captain Hanna said they tried in every possible way to give the United States the benefit of the doubt and declare the invasion of this country by a dominant European power was an impossibility, but were able only to base their conclusions on the assumption that an army had overrun New England and was at the gates of New York, with the water works of the city in its power.

The navy, he said, was our first line of defense, but had not been kept up to a scale on which it could cope with attack and prevent this invasion. "It is popularly believed," he said, "that our seacoast fortifications render us immune from a hostile landing on our shores. It is an unfortunate misconception. Our fortifications have been called sea coast fortifications. It is a misnomer. They do not protect our coast. They protect our harbors, the large cities and centers of population. New York Harbor is amply protected, the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound is well protected, Boston is well protected, perhaps."

But how about the long stretches of open coast between? Hostile troops cannot land in New York Harbor, but the defenses of New York Harbor are powerless to prevent their landing on Long Island or the shores of New Jersey, twenty-five miles away, as though they were in Alaska.

INTERNEED SHIP AT FAULT

Vessel Must Quit Neutral Port After Breach of Rules.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Amsterdam, April 8.—Sudden activity was caused among the military authorities early this week at Flushing by the discovery that wireless messages had been sent from the large German merchant ship, the Main, which had been interned at Flushing since the beginning of the war. The presence of wireless apparatus on the ship had been suspected for some time.

In order to preserve the neutrality of the ship while in Dutch waters a body of Dutch soldiers had been placed on board, and it is understood that orders have now been issued by the Dutch Government that the vessel must leave Flushing by sunrise Friday at the latest. Great interest and excitement prevail concerning the fate of the vessel when she puts to sea.

GERMANS THANK AMERICA

Gratified at Gifts Received by German Red Cross.

Washington, April 8.—An expression of the gratitude of the German Red Cross Society to American subscribers to its funds during the present war was conveyed to the State Department to-day by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who transmitted the following letter from General O. Von Puel, president of the Central Committee of the German organization:

"Through the noble-mindedness of American citizens donations have reached us in the course of the months of war, aggregating a total of almost three million marks, without our being in a position thus far to give expression to our thanks in a manner adequate to our feeling.

"To our utmost regret, we have not been in the position to express to each donor the thanks due him, as notwithstanding all our endeavors, we have not been able to ascertain their addresses."

WILSON GREETS ALBERT

Sends Birthday Message to King of the Belgians.

Washington, April 8.—Birthday greetings to King Albert of Belgium were sent by cable to Havre, today, by President Wilson in the following message:

"Let me extend, on this occasion of the anniversary of your majesty's birth, greetings of friendship and good will."

Women Motorists Enrol as Aids to French Army

Paris, April 8.—The French Women's Automobile Club is now recruiting women motorists, aviators and balloonists to form a brigade of ambulances for the French Army. Applications are coming in at the rate of one hundred a day.

The organization aims to find enough capable women conductors to replace all the men at present driving ambulances who are capable of rendering better services at the front.

Four women aviators, including Madame Pallier, Baroness de la Roche, and Mlle. Hélène Dutrieu, who had been refused admission to the aviation corps, have joined this movement. Many applications have been made by women motorists who want to act as dispatch bearers at the front.

BRITISH LOSE TRAWLER

Vessel Sunk in North Sea—Deny Falaba Was Armed.

London, April 8.—The Grimsby trawler Zarina was blown up in the North Sea to-day. It is feared that the nine men on the trawler were either killed by the explosion, or drowned.

It is unknown whether the Zarina was destroyed by a mine or a submarine. The Official Information Bureau issued a statement to-day, saying that the British steamer Falaba, sunk at sea March 28 by a German submarine with a loss of over 100 lives, was not armed. It is not true, the statement goes on, that sufficient time was given the passengers and the crew of this vessel to escape. The German submarine gave 30 seconds on board five minutes. While some of the boats were still on their davits, the submarine fired a torpedo.

"This action," says the statement, "made it absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life, and it must have been committed knowingly with the intention of producing that result."

MINE EXPLODING IN THE DARDANELLES.



Remarkable photograph made with the aid of telephoto attachment. The column of water thrown up in these explosions frequently reaches a height of eighty or ninety feet.

HOLLAND TO JOIN ALLIES, WAR RUMOR

London Hears Germans Are on Dutch Soil, but Discredits Report.

London, April 8.—Reports of fresh international complications affecting the war to-day discuss the possibility of Holland's entering the conflict on the side of the Allies, the anti-Austrian sentiment of the Italian General Staff and the alleged efforts of Austria to secure a separate peace with Russia.

The rumors of a declaration of hostilities between Germany and Holland were without confirmation, and dispatches from The Hague received late this afternoon ignored any such development.

The Minister of The Netherlands in London, when questioned, said he had heard the rumors, but that he had no information on the subject and discredited the report.

One of the reports was to the effect that Germany had seized a strip of Dutch territory south of the Scheidt River. Telegrams from Holland say that for several days the Germans have been strengthening their guard along the Dutch frontier.

The appointment of Colonel Montanari, noted for his thorough knowledge of the Austrian frontier mountain passes, as secretary to Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, has elicited from Italian newspapers considerable comment concerning the anti-Austrian feeling among the members of the staff.

Count Cadorna still wears the watch which his grandfather owned when he was hanged by the Austrians. General Porro, whose appointment as under chief of the General Staff was announced recently, is known for his military tendencies. When Premier Salandra formed his Cabinet General Porro declined the portfolio of Minister of War because an appropriation of \$120,000,000 for military expenses, in addition to the ordinary war budget, was refused him.

A dispatch from Turin says that the "Gazzetta del Popolo," of that city, declares reports that Austria contemplates concluding peace with Russia in order better to defend herself against Italy are not so visionary as official communications issued at Vienna would indicate.

A neutral correspondent of "The

YOU know one or two men, perhaps, whose judgment is so well balanced, whose opinions are so keen and just, that talking with them on almost any subject is the most satisfactory mental exercise you know.

Such men are rare and chances "to talk things out" with them are few and far between.

The Tribune's editorial page stands in the place of this satisfactory friend with a vast number of people. When Frank H. Simonds and his associates write upon a subject, they cover it with fairness, with authority and with extraordinary interest.

The Tribune

First to Last—The Truth

News—Editorials—Advertisements

Times," who has been traveling in Germany, says that among the German people, especially those of the military caste, the opinion is strong that nothing will prevent Antwerp and the strip of Belgian coast stretching in a line to the German frontier south of Dutch Limburg, from belonging henceforth to Germany.

They agree, the correspondent says, in some cases, to let the rest go, as they admit it would be a task too long and difficult for the Germans to take the whole of Belgium.

"It is also declared," the correspondent continues, "that if Germany does not take a strip of Holland during this war the time will soon be ripe for her to take Flushing and the mouth of the Scheldt, with sufficient land on each side. Dutch neutrality is spoken of with the utmost contempt."

SCOTS MAY FIGHT PROHIBITION CAUSE

North Britain Already Consumes Three Times as Much Spirits as England.

London, April 8.—The Cabinet having failed to come to a decision on the drink question, no settlement is expected until Parliament meets next week. The Conservative leaders, A. J. Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, are believed already to have given privately their assent to whatever action may be taken, provided no measure for total prohibition be considered at this time.

The prohibition of traffic in spirits, however, is not likely to be adopted without considerable opposition from the vested interests. Opposition to the suppression of the use of spirits is in some degree sectional, since Scotland consumes per capita three times as much spirits as England and half again as much as Ireland. Scottish opposition, if solid, might easily cause the defeat of the measure.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied to-day to a charge made by James Keir Hardie, M. P., at the meeting of the Independent Labor party at Norwich, that the Chancellor had "maligned and insulted" workmen and that as a result, work had gone around the world that "the working classes were a set of drunken wasters."

The Chancellor recalled that his words were spoken in the minority of the men against whom the charge of excessive drinking was made, and repeated the statement that "the drinking habits of the minority have the effect of seriously diminishing the output of war material at a time when the success of the Allies depends entirely upon that material being largely increased."

Paris, April 8.—The general in command of the Army of the Vosges, with the consent of General Joffre, has forbidden the purchase or sale of spirituous liquors in the territory occupied by his army. Violators of this order will be court-martialed and punished severely.

Official War Bulletins

PARIS (Issued at 11:45 p. m.).—Despite the continued bad weather fresh successes were won yesterday and to-day between the Meuse and the Moselle. At Eparges a night attack enabled us to make a step in advance and we have maintained our progress notwithstanding three violent counter-attacks. We have already counted on the field more than 1,000 bodies of Germans.

In the Forest of St. Mihiel, in the morning, a spirited infantry action, we wiped out a German company and took prisoners the ten survivors.

In the Ailly wood we carried additional trenches and repulsed two counter-attacks. In the Forest of Montmarie, north of Flirey, we gained a footing on the enemy's defense works and held our ground there in spite of the efforts of the enemy made to regain them.

To the northeast of this wood the cable of a sapline tangle was severed by one of our shells and the balloon drifted across our lines toward the south-east.

(Issued at 2:00 P. M.).—In Belgium the day was marked by artillery engagements.

In the valley of the Aisne and the district to the east of Rheims our efforts, in spite of the abnormally bad weather, continued with great activity, and we have maintained our gains between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in their entirety, while at the same time we are proceeding to make further progress.

In the Brule Forest we captured a German trench, at the same time taking a large number of prisoners on this section of the front. This was reported last night.

The rains of the last few days have soaked through the clay soil of the Vosges to a great depth, rendering difficult the movements of artillery and preventing the explosion of shells. Our troops have consolidated the progress made on the previous day. We maintained all our advance, in spite of counter-attacks of extraordinary violence.

At Les Eparges, especially, the last German counter-attack was carried out by a regiment and a half and was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained enormous losses. Corpses of their men covered the field. Three hundred men who momentarily were able to advance from the German position were mowed down by our machine guns. Not one of them escaped.

BERLIN.—The fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle continued yesterday. In the plain of the Vosges, east and southeast of Verdun, all French attacks failed. In the Combray hills, forces of the enemy, which have at certain places penetrated into our outer trenches, were driven back by a counter-attack. Battalions of the enemy which advanced against our positions from the wood of Selous, north of St. Mihiel, were driven back into the forest with very heavy losses.

EASTERN FRONT.

VIENNA.—Obstinate fighting in the sector of the Beskid Mountains (along the boundary between Hungary and Galicia), which has lasted for several weeks, reached its climax at Easter. Continued Russian attacks, especially on both sides of the Laborca Valley, where the enemy was reinforced by a majority of the troops which had besieged Przemyśl, were repulsed by enormous losses to the enemy. Counter attacking, German and Austrian troops captured on the heights to the west and east of the valley several strong Russian positions.

Though the fighting at this point has not yet terminated, our success in the Easter battle, in which some 10,000 un wounded prisoners were captured, is indisputable.

In some parts of the wooded districts east of the Laborca Valley severe fighting is progressing.

In southeast Galicia there have been artillery combats at some places. In West Galicia and Russian Poland it is comparatively quiet.

PETROGRAD.—In the Carpathians our troops are progressing. In the valley of the Ondava, on April 6, we dislodged the Austrians from the sector of Stropko-Puzacs.

In the direction of Mezolaborca the Austro-Germans, having received considerable reinforcements, attempted to develop in offensive, but our troops, after having occupied the front of Czabalocz-Szuko, repulsed all their attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the region north of the railway at Ugok and Berezna our troops succeeded in crossing the principal chain of the Carpathians, thereby attaining important tactical results on the heights south and north of Volasate.

On April 6 our troops threw back the Turks along the whole line between Olti and Artvin.

FRENCH ADVANCE TWO MILES EAST OF ST. MIHIEL

Offensive Between Meuse and Moselle Results in General Gains.

GERMANS LOSE 1,000 KILLED AT EPARGES

Make Three Unsuccessful Counter Attacks After Losing Trench in Night Attack.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, April 8.—The fighting of the last four days between the Meuse and Moselle rivers has resulted in great gains for the French—at one point in the Forest of Le Prétre, east of St. Mihiel, as much as a two-mile advance—according to an official analysis of the battle given out to-night. The offensive still continues, as last night at Eparges, the French made an advance and withstood three counter-attacks so desperately that one thousand German dead were counted in front of the French position.

South of this front, near the village of La Morville, a German company was almost annihilated. The ten survivors were captured.

Press On North of Flirey.

In the forests of both Ailly and Montmore, the latter north of Flirey, the French made additional gains and resisted all efforts to dislodge them.

Following is the War Office's summing up of the results of the fighting in the St. Mihiel region since April 4:

"First—On the northeast and east fronts of Verdun we have gained on a front of twenty kilometers (about twelve and one-half miles) from one to three kilometers; have occupied the heights that dominate the course of the Orne River, and have carried the villages of Gussainville and Fromeray.

"Second—On the heights of the Meuse, at Eparges, we have carried almost the whole of the strong position held by the enemy on the plateau which commands Combray, and we retain the ground captured in the face of numerous and very violent counter-attacks.

"Third—Further to the south, near St. Mihiel, we have captured the entire southwestern portion of the Ailly wood, where the Germans were strongly established. This they have been unable to retake, despite repeated counter attacks.

"Fourth—In Southern Woëvre, between the forest of Montmarie and the forest of Le Prétre, we have gained on a front of seven to eight kilometers a distance of three kilometers (nearly two miles), and have taken from the enemy the villages of Fay-en-l'aye and Regnierville. (The capture of these villages already has been recorded in both the French and German official bulletins.)

"All these points the Germans suffered heavy losses, as can be estimated from the number of bodies found at Eparges."

KAISER TO PAY FOR THE FRYE

Continued from page 1

price court at Hamburg as soon as the ship's papers are received, and will comprise the settlement of questions whether the destruction of the cargo and the ship was necessary within the meaning of Article 2 of the Declaration of London; whether the property sunk was liable to capture, and whether or to what extent indemnity is to be awarded the owners.

The terms of the note were somewhat of a surprise here, in view of a

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recent declaration by German Ambassador von Bernstorff after a visit to the State Department. He then indicated that while the commander of the Eitel Friedrich was justified by the provisions of the Declaration of London, there were German prize court provisions of which he could not have known, as he had left China before he could have become aware of their existence.

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GUN-TOTING WIDOW TO FACE GRAND JURY

Rich City Island Woman Held for Carrying Revolver on Evening Stroll.

West Farms Court, where the proceedings are noted for their deadly dullness, provided some comedy relief for Magistrate House yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Vail, a rich widow, of 49 West Carroll Street, City Island, played the leading part. She was so cast because recently she has been carrying a loaded revolver.

Mrs. Vail was at New Rochelle and Bartow Roads on Monday night when Patrolman McGowan stopped her. She admitted that she was carrying a revolver, and handed the loaded weapon to him. He told her the revolver would be returned to her at the police station. She was arrested when she called for it.

The next day Mrs. Vail was sent to Bellevue for observation, but Dr. Gregory discharged her. Yesterday Clifford W. Hartridge, formerly counsel for Harry K. Thaw, and since disbarred, accompanied her and H. W. Bridges, of 50 Pine Street, to court. Bridges appeared for the prisoner. Bridges appeared for the prisoner. When bail had been fixed Mrs. Vail wrote a check, and Hartridge returned in an hour with \$1,000 in cash.

To Celebrate Appomattox.

General James R. O'Brien will be the principal speaker to-night at the celebration commemorating the surrender of Appomattox, to be held under the auspices of Encampments 70 and 38 of the Union Veteran Legion at the Lion d'Or, Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

FIGHT FOR FANCY VEST

John Wesley Gaines Sued by Haberdasher.

Washington, April 8.—John Wesley Gaines, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, and now secretary of the International Boundary Commission, was served to-day with a warrant of arrest, returned by a local haberdasher, who charged that Gaines assaulted him in a Pennsylvania Avenue shop in a dispute over a fancy waistcoat.

Gaines appeared in court with Senator Chilton and his attorney, and demanded a jury trial, which was set for next week.

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